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the unhappy membership in the *Franconia*; of his following of Ritschl to Leipzig, where he spent two pleasant and profitable years, busy with Schopenhauer, music and the Philological Club, and where he met Wagner for the first time; of the year's soldiering and the unfortunate accident that marked it; and of the unexpected call to Bâle as assistant professor of classical philology. Nietzsche entered on his university duties in 1869, and was promoted to a full professorship in 1870; he saw much of the Wagners at Tribschen; and everything was going well when the war broke out. A naturalised Swiss subject, Nietzsche nevertheless volunteered his services to his fatherland, and was accepted as an ambulance nurse; after a few weeks in the field he was stricken with serious illness, which permanently undermined his health. Returning to Bâle, he published the *Birth of Tragedy* (end of 1871). The rest of the tale is taken up with ill-health, due to eye-strain, and with journeys made in the hope of restoration; with the life at Bâle in company with his sister; with the abortive essay toward marriage; with the publication of the four tracts *Thoughts out of Season*; and with the final visit to Bayreuth and the culmination of the revolt from Wagner. Nietzsche has now bidden farewell to his two youthful ideals, Schopenhauer and Wagner, "and must walk unaccompanied along the hard solitary road of his manhood."

The book is interestingly written; and though the present reviewer faced the large octavo volume of 400 pages with some misgivings, he has read it through with enjoyment. A dozen photographic illustrations add to its value.

Introductory Philosophy: a Text-book for Colleges and High Schools.
By C. A. DUBRAY. New York, Longmans Green & Co., 1912. pp.
xxi, 624.

Within the compass of 600 octavo pages the author gives us a General Introduction (on the nature of philosophy and on the general view to be taken of the world and of man), an empirical psychology, a logic, an aesthetics, an ethics, an epistemology, a cosmology, a rational psychology, a theodicy, an outline of the history of philosophy, and a General Conclusion (on the universe, on man, and on God). The book is written from a consistent point of view, and with an experienced teacher behind it may serve as a work of systematic reference. As a text-book it hardly commands itself; the style is arid, and the connection of paragraphs, as is natural from the brevity of the exposition, is by no means always clear. To the present reviewer the work seems totally unfitted for high-school use. And college students would probably learn more from introductory courses in psychology, logic and ethics, followed in later years by separate courses in the less empirical disciplines and in the history of thought, than from such a compendium as Dr. Dubray has here provided.